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EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY

(Department of Foreign Trade)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 27th October 1969

S.O. 4423.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion, that, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), non-baled coir yarn should be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

And whereas the Central Government has formulated the proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule, the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objections or suggestions with respect to the said proposals may forward the same within thirty days of the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to the Export Inspection Council, 'World Trade Centre', 14/1-B, Ezra Street (7th floor), Calcutta-1.

PROPOSALS

(1) To notify that non-baled coir yarn shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) To specify the type of inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Non-baled Coir Yarn (Inspection) Rules, 1969, set out in Annexure I to this notification, as the type of inspection which would be applied to such non-baled coir yarn;

(3) To recognise the specifications for non-baled coir yarn as set out in Annexure II as the standard specifications for non-baled coir yarn;

(4) To prohibit the export in the course of international trade of non-baled coir yarn unless the same is accompanied by a certificate issued by any one of the Export Inspection Agencies established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), to the effect that the non-baled coir yarn conforms to the specifications recognised under sub-paragraph (3) and is export-worthy.

ANNEXURE I

Draft rules proposed to be made under section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963).

1. Short title and Commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Non-baled Coir Yarn (Inspection) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1969.

2. Definition.—In these rules, “non-baled coir yarn” means the different varieties of non-baled coir yarn described in Annexure II.

3. Basis of Inspection.—Inspection of non-baled coir yarn intended for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that the non-baled coir yarn conforms to the specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), hereinafter referred to as the recognised specifications.

4. Procedure of application.—(1) An exporter intending to export non-baled coir yarn shall give an intimation in writing in the prescribed form of his intention so to do to the nearest office of the Export Inspection Agency Inspector's Office.

(2) Every intimation for this purpose shall be given not less than seventy-two hours before the expected date of shipment.

(3) Before applying for inspection, the exporter shall himself inspect the goods carefully and remove all such goods which are not of the prescribed specifications.

(4) The coir yarn shall be in the form of coils, dholls in bundles or country hanks in bundles and kept ready properly stacked in a well-lighted place.

4.1. Lot.—All the packages of one variety of yarn in a consignment shall be termed lot.

4.2. Consignment.—A consignment will consist of all the lots offered for inspection at one time.

(5) The exporter shall provide the necessary facilities to the Inspecting Officer of the Export Inspection Agency for carrying out inspection to ensure that the consignment conforms to the required specifications.

5. Procedure of inspection.—(1) The inspection of non-baled coir yarn shall be done with reference to the detailed specifications of different varieties of non-baled coir yarn as given in Annexure II.

(2) The Inspector shall draw a representative sample of the material at 2 per cent of the packages (final packages, e.g. bundles, jottahs, colls, robins etc.) selected at random, subject to a minimum of one package.

(3) General inspection of the selected yarn shall be conducted with a view to ensuring that the yarn conforms to the type, variety or grade as declared by the exporter in the form of detailed description or by reference to the trade varieties, with or without a representative samples.

At the time of general inspection, the inspecting officer shall verify that the packages tendered are matching in colour and scorage. Other defects such as defective bleaching, streaky hanks, sun-burnt yarn are also to be looked into at the time of general inspection.

(4) If, on the basis of the general inspection, the Inspecting Officer is satisfied that the yarn is in conformity with the declaration, he shall proceed further to make a detailed inspection in the manner indicated below:

5.1. Construction.—(a) When the yarn offered is in the form of Coils:

- (i) Exporters shall be asked to recoil one coil (from 2" drawn for general inspection) in the presence of the Inspector who will check it for broken ends. If broken ends are present, the lot shall be rejected.
- (ii) A quantity of yarn weighing 10 kilos shall be drawn from the coil opened for recoiling from its beginning portion and checked for spinning and splicing defects.
- (iii) A quantity of yarn weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilos each shall be drawn from the remaining coils and maximum two coils opened for general inspection and checked for spinning and splicing defects.

(b) When the yarn offered is in the form of Jottas, one country bundle out of the jottas opened for general inspection shall be weighed, opened and all the country hanks checked for presence of spinning defects.

(c) When the yarn offered is in the form of robins, a quantity of coir yarn weighing 15 kilos shall be taken from one of the robins opened for general inspection and checked for presence of spinning defects.

(d) When the yarn offered is in the form of dholls, six dholls from one of the bundles opened for general inspection shall be taken, weighed and checked for presence of spinning defects.

5.2. Moisture.—Five tests for moisture content shall be carried out from the packages opened for general inspection and 10 more tests on the surfaces of remaining packages.

5.3. Salt and sand.—A quantity of yarn weighing 10 kilos shall be taken from the package opened for general inspection and tested for salt and sand.

6. Place of inspection.—The inspection shall be carried out at the premises of the exporter or at any place as desired by the exporter.

7. Sealing of packages.—The packages opened for inspection shall be sealed with lead seals and remaining packages marked 'EIA-COCHIN/EIA-BOMBAY'/ 'EIA-DELHI' as the case may be with stencil plate and marking ink.

8. Certificate of inspection.—After satisfying itself that the consignment of non-baled coir yarn has complied with the recognised specifications and has been sealed in accordance with the instructions issued in this behalf, the Agency shall issue a certificate declaring that the consignment conforms to the recognised specifications and is export-worthy.

9. Rejection.—If the Inspecting Officer finds on inspection that the lot does not conform to the standard specifications, he shall issue a rejection slip to the exporter. A representative sample from the yarn shall invariably be taken by the Inspecting Officer in all cases, where the exporter does not agree with the findings of the Inspecting Officer. The samples shall be kept in custody of the Inspecting Officer with his seal and that of the exporter for future reference, if any.

10. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal to issue a certificate under rule 8, may, within ten days of receipt of the communication of such refusal by him, prefer an appeal to such appellate panel consisting of not less than three persons as may be constituted by the Central Government for the purpose.

(2) The decision of the appellate panel on such appeal shall be final.

ANNEXURE II

Specifications of different Varieties of Coir Yarn in Non-Baled Form DEFINITIONS

1. Anjengo A.—(a) Wheel spun yarn, spun from long or medium stapled, natural bright golden coloured, well cleaned coir fibres extracted from properly retted husks, containing little or no pith, husk, and, etc., appreciably very less

hairy, hard twisted—both the single strand and the two plies of yarn, mostly evenly spun and uniformly twisted, smooth textured in appearance, usually spun in the scorages ranging from 12 to 20.

(b) Wheel spun yarn, spun from long or medium stapled natural reddish brown to bluish grey, cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; containing a little pith, husk, sand, etc., appreciably less hairy; hard twisted—both the single strand and the two plies of yarn spun less evenly and twist less uniform in comparison to (a) above; slightly rough textured in appearance; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 12 to 20.

2. Anjengo M.—(a) Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled natural bright golden coloured, well-cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; containing little or no pith or husks and varying percentages of sand; somewhat hairy; hard-twisted—both the single ply and the two plies of yarn are more hard twisted than Anjengo A yarn—thus Anjengo M being the most hard twisted of all the varieties falling under ‘hard twisted yarns’; less even in thickness and twist than Anjengo A; hard and rough to feel, spun usually thicker than Anjengo A yarns—in the scorages ranging from 10 to 15.

(b) Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled, natural reddish brown to bluish grey cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; containing a little pith or husks and varying percentages of sand; somewhat hairy; hard twisted—both the single ply and the two plies of yarn are more hard twisted than Anjengo A yarn—thus Anjengo M being the most hard twisted of all the varieties falling under ‘hard twisted yarns’; less even in thickness and twist than Anjengo A; hard and rough to feel; spun usually thicker than Anjengo A yarns—in the scorages ranging from 10 to 15 (comparatively rougher than Anjengo M(a).)

3. Aratory.—(a) Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled coir fibres extracted from retted husks and of colour ranging from slight reddish brown to bluish grey; containing very small amounts of pith, husk and also sand; appreciably hairy; fibres not teased properly; slightly dirtier in appearance than Anjengo A and Anjengo M; hard twisted—single strand is soft twisted but the two plies of the yarn are hard twisted but a little less hard than either Anjengo A or Anjengo M yarns—thus Aratory being the least hard twisted of all the varieties falling under “hard twisted” yarns; more irregular in twist than either Anjengo A or Anjengo M yarns; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 18.

(b) Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled coir fibres extracted from retted husks and of colour ranging from reddish brown to bluish grey; containing varying amounts of pith, husk and also sand; appreciably hairy; fibres not teased properly; slightly dirtier in appearance than Anjengo A and Anjengo M; hard twisted—single strand is soft twisted but the two plies of the yarn are hard twisted but a little less hard than either Anjengo A or Anjengo M yarns; thus Aratory being the least hard twisted of all the varieties falling under “hard twisted” yarns; more irregular in twist than either Anjengo A or Anjengo M yarns; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 18.

4. Imitation Alapat/Ashtamudy/Caruwa.—(a) Wheel spun yarn; spun usually thicker than Anjengo A, Anjengo M, Aratory or Real Alapat; from less cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks, brownish to greyish in colour; containing a small amount of sand, husk and short fibres; hairy and less clean in appearance compared to Anjengo A or Anjengo M; with a somewhat harsh feel to touch; fibres often lie in entangled lumps and in criss-cross manner; medium to soft twisted—usually spun in the scorages ranging from 8 to 13.

(b) Wheel spun yarn; spun usually thicker than Anjengo A, Anjengo M, Aratory or Real Alapat, from less cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks, dark brown to dark grey in colour; containing a good amount of sand and varying amounts of husks and short fibres; hairy and unclean in appearance with a harsh feel to touch; fibres lie in entangled lumps and in criss-cross manner; medium to soft twisted—usually spun in the scorages ranging from 8 to 13.

5. Real Alapat.—(a) Falling under the class of “soft twisted” yarns, Real Alapat is spun both by wheel and hand from coir fibres, extracted from retted husks, and of shades ranging from bright golden colour to bright brown or grey. The hand spun yarn is softer to touch and more uniform in twist; containing little or no pith; smooth textured and not hairy; soft twisted—both the single strand

and the 2 plies are soft twisted; the thickness of the yarn is remarkably uniform and the yarn is evenly twisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 15.

(b) Both wheel spun and hand spun, soft twisted yarn from coir fibres extracted from undersoaked or inadequately retted husks and of colour ranging from reddish brown to bluish grey. Containing a little pith, not very hairy in appearance; fibres are not teased well and so lie in lumps in the yarn; soft to medium twisted; the thickness of the yarn is generally uniform and the yarn is evenly twisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 15.

6. Vycome (Weaving).—(a) Yarn spun both by hand and wheel, mostly the latter, from bright coloured, fairly well cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; characterised by the very soft textured appearance; containing small amounts of pith, husk and sand but no dirt; somewhat hairy; soft and light in appearance; fairly even in thickness and twist; fibres are not teased so well as in Anjengo A and so lumps of entangled fibres are found frequently in the strands of yarn; soft twisted—both the single strand and the 2 plies are soft twisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 17.

(b) Yarn spun both by hand and wheel, mostly the latter, from reddish brown to darkish grey; not well cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; characterised by the very soft textured appearance; containing varying amounts of pith, husk, short fibres and sand; rather hairy, uneven in thickness and twist; fibres are not teased well and so lumps of entangled fibres are found very frequently in the strands of yarn; soft twisted—both the single strand and the 2 plies are soft twisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 17.

7. Beach.—Hand spun yarn; spun from inferior types of coir fibres extracted from undersoaked or inadequately retted husks; the fibres are in-sufficiently cleaned and of very reddish brown in colour; containing a very large amount of pith but not sand; the fibres being in an unopened state lie adhering to each other in the yarn with a lot of pith; little or no hairiness; very soft twisted with the single strand practically lying untwisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 9 to 14.

8. Hard Unsoaked.—Hand spun yarn from practically unsoaked coir fibres; containing a very large amount of pith larger than that found in fine unsoaked; more reddish in colour than fine Unsoaked yarn; very less hairy; heavier, hard twisted among the "unsoaked" types of yarns; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 9 to 12.

9. Roping.—Hand spun yarn; spun from coir fibres which are less cleaned and extracted from inadequately retted husks; containing varying amounts of pith; characterised by its extraordinary thickness; unclean in appearance; very less hairy; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 4 to 6.

10. Beypore.—Hand spun yarn; spun from coir fibres extracted from insufficiently retted husks; of bluish brown colour; comparable in thickness to thinner types of roping; containing small amounts of pith and husk; less dirty than the other types of inferior varieties of yarns; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 6 to 9.

11. Quillandy.—Hand spun yarn; spun from fairly well cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; natural bright golden to greyish in colour; similar in appearance and texture to Ashtamudy; fibres being insufficiently opened lie adhering to each other in the yarn; often with pith uniform in thickness; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 8 to 12.

12. Fine Unsoaked.—Bearing a very close resemblance to Beach Yarn and often substituted for it, Fine Unsoaked Yarn is hand spun from practically unsoaked coir fibres colour ranging from cream buff to dark reddish brown; characterised by a very large amount of pith—larger than that found in Beach yarn; very less hairy; soft twisted—the single strand lying practically untwisted—but slightly harder twisted than the beach; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 9 to 12.

13. 3.Ply.—Wheel spun yarn consisting of three plies, spun from coir fibres which are less cleaned and extracted from inadequately retted husks; containing varying amounts of pith; characterised by its thickness comparable to thin Roping yarn; hairy and hard twisted; hard and rough to feel; usually spun in scorages ranging from 4 to 8.

14. Single Ply.—Wheel spun yarn consisting of one ply only; spun from coir fibres which are well cleaned and extracted from adequately retted husks; containing only a small amount of pith; characterised by its thinness and fluffy appearance; medium twisted and very hairy; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 16 to 20.

15. Superfine Unsoaked.—Hand spun yarn; spun from clean coir fibre extracted from practically unsoaked green husk; golden yellow in colour; slightly more hairy than Fine Unsoaked; containing negligible quantity or no quantity of pith; medium twisted, i.e., slightly harder twisted than Fine Unsoaked but softer than Hard Unsoaked; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 9 to 12.

16. Edavannan.—Hand spun yarn; spun from coir fibres less cleaned and extracted from insufficiently retted husks; containing varying amounts of pith; comparable to thinner type of Roping; unclean in appearance; less hairy; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 6 to 9.

17. Mannumangadan.—Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled fibres extracted from retted husks; colour ranging from reddish brown to bluish grey; containing a little pith or husks and more percentages of sand; hairy in appearance; both the single ply and the two plies of the yarn hard twisted; less even in thickness and twist; hard and rough to feel; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 8 to 10.

18. Parur.—Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled well cleaned light golden coloured fibre extracted from retted husks; containing little or no pith or husks; hard twisted both the single ply and the two plies of yarn hard twisted thus being more hard twisted than even Anjengo M; containing varying percentages of sand; hairy and less even in thickness; hard and rough to feel; usually spun in the scorage ranging from 6 to 12.

19. Alleppey Vycome (Thurumou Vycome).—Hand spun yarn; spun from fibre extracted from bits of various varieties of coir yarn; soft twisted, both the single ply and the two plies of yarn soft twisted; more hairy; containing varying percentages of sand; (having lower breaking strength compared with other varieties of yarn) usually spun in the scorages ranging from 8 to 12.

20. Ordinary Bongo Yarn.—Hand spun yarn; spun from cleaned short or medium stapled coir fibre extracted from not properly retted tender coconut husks; reddish brown in colour, containing little or no pith less hairy; somewhat similar in twist to Anjengo A but slightly dirty in appearance; hard-twisted both the single strand and the two plies of yarn; mostly evenly spun and uniformly twisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 12 to 18.

General requirements.—The general characteristics of a particular variety of yarn, as declared by the seller, shall conform to the description normally understood by the trade and as described in the definitions. The declaration by the seller shall contain detailed descriptions or shall have reference to the trade varieties of yarn accompanied by representative samples or to the trade varieties of yarn without the samples. The yarn shall be evenly spun and uniformly twisted.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1. Construction.—The yarn shall be of reasonably uniform construction and colour.

The tolerance in the number of spinning and splicing defects shall be as per the Table given below:

Variety of yarn	I	Spinning de-	Splicing de-
		fects per	fects per
		export hank	export hank
		(Maximum)	(Maximum)
Anjengo A	2	1
Anjengo M	2	1
Aratory	3	2

	I	2	3
Imit. Alapat/Ashtamudy/Caruwa	.	.	3
Real Alapat	.	.	3
Vycome (Weaving)	.	.	3
Beach	.	.	3
Hard Unsoaked	.	.	3
Ropling	.	.	3
Beypore	.	.	2
Quilandy	.	.	2
Fine Unsoaked	.	.	3
3-Ply	.	.	3
Single Ply	.	.	3
Super Fine Unsoaked	.	.	3
Edavannan	.	.	2
Mannumangadan	.	.	2
Parur	.	.	2
Alleppey Vycome	.	.	3
(Thurupmu Vycome)	.	.	3
Ordinary Bongo Yarn	.	.	2

*This Yarn is not spliced but only knotted

2. Freedom from extraneous matter.—The yarn shall be free from extraneous moisture and reasonably free from impurities like salt, sand and the like.

2.1. Moisture content.—The moisture content in salt water yarn and fresh water yarn in dry season and rainy season shall not exceed the limits prescribed below:

Variety of yarn	Salt water yarn mois- ture con- tent %dur- ing dry season	Salt water yarn mois- ture con- tent %dur- ing rainy season*	Fresh water yarn mois- ture con- tent %dur- ing dry season	Fresh water yarn mois- ture con- tent: %dur- ing rainy season.
I	2	3	4	5
Anjengo A	16	20	15	17
Anjengo M	18	22	17	19
Aratory	15	19	14	16
Imit. Alapat/Ashtamudy/Caruwa	16	23	14	16
Real Alapat	14	18	13	15
Vycome (Weaving)	15	20	13	15
Beach	..	..	13	15
Hard Unsoaked	..	..	13	15
Ropling	15	22	13	15
Beypore	16	23	15	17
Quilandy	16	23	15	17
Fine Unsoaked	..	..	13	15
3-Ply	15	19	13	15
Single Ply	14	18	13	15
Super Fine Unsoaked	..	..	13	14
Edavannan	16	23	15	17
Mannumangadan	18	22	17	19
Parur	18	22	17	19
Alleppey Vycome (Thurupmu Vycome)	15	20	13	15
Ordinary Bongo Yarn	..	..	13	15

*The rainy season for this purpose shall mean the period from 1st June to 15th August. This period may be extended upto the 30th November depending on prevailing weather conditions in different localities, on instructions issued by the Export Inspection Council.

2.2. Salt content.—The salt content in salt water yarn and fresh water yarn shall not exceed the limits prescribed below:

Variety of yarn	Salt water yarn salt content, percent	Fresh water Yarn Salt content, percent
I	2	3
Anjengo A	5	4
Anjengo M	6	5
Aratory	4	3
Imitation Alapat/Ashtamudy/Caruwa	7	5
Real Alapat	4	3
Vycome (Weaving)	5	3
Beach	2	1
Hard Unsoaked	2	1
Roping	7	5
Beypore	6	5
Quilandy	6	5
Fine Unsoaked	2	1
3-Ply	7	5
Single Ply	4	3
Super Fine Unsoaked	2	1
Edavannan	6	5
Mannumangadan	6	5
Parur	6	5
Alleppey Vycome (Thurumpu Vycome)	5	3
Ordinary Bongo Yarn	2	1

2.3. Sand content.—The sand content in salt water yarn or fresh water yarn shall not exceed the limits prescribed below:

Variety	Sand content (percent)
I	2
Anjengo A	0.5
Anjengo M	0.5
Aratory	1.0
Imitation Alapat/Ashtamudy/Caruwa	0.5
Real Alapat	0.5
Vycome	0.5
Breach	0.5
Hard Unsoaked	0.5
Roping	0.5
Beypore	0.5
Quilandy	0.5
Fine Unsoaked	0.5
3-Ply	0.5
Single Ply	1.0
Super Fine Unsoaked	0.5
Edavannan	0.5
Mannumangadan	2.5
Parur	0.5
Alleppey Vycome (Thurumpu Vycome)	0.5
Ordinary Bongo Yarn	0.5

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P. K. SAMAL, Jt. Secy.